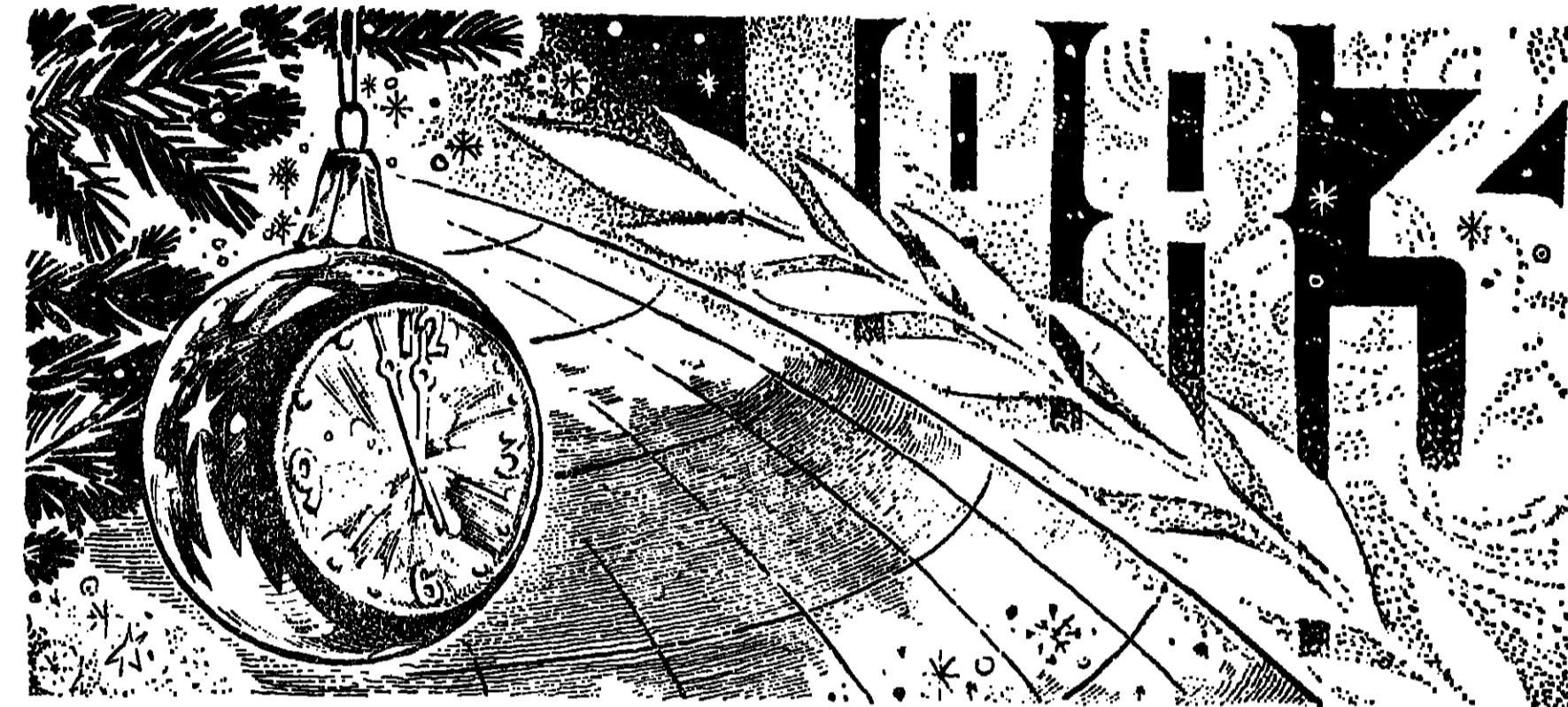
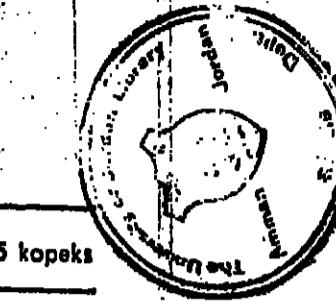


A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

No. 1 (416), JANUARY 1-3, 1983

Price 5 kopeks



Drawing by Igor Smirnov

NEW YEAR GREETINGS TO THE SOVIET PEOPLE

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have sent a message of greetings to the Soviet people, which says in part the following:

1982 is drawing to an end. For the Soviet people it was a year of creative work to fulfil the history-making decisions of the 24th Congress of the CPSU.

It was the year the Soviet people celebrated the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The anniversary was a vivid and impressive demonstration of the great achievements of socialism, of the triumph of the Leninist national policy and the indestructible friendship and brotherhood of all the peoples of the USSR.

The Soviet country attained its present prosperity and power under the wise leadership of the Party of Communists. The CPSU firmly and steadfastly follows the tested Leninist path. The unanimous support for the internal and foreign policy of the Party and the selfless loyalty of the Soviet people to the ideals of Communism was proved convincingly during the days of parting with Leonid Il'yich Brezhnev.

The Communist Party holds dear and sacred the limitless trust of the working people. It sees the highest purpose of its activities as serving the people, the cause of communism and peace. The unflinching unity of Party and people provides the guarantee for further successes of our socialist Motherland.

The outgoing year was not a simple one for the Soviet people. But a lot was done. The national economy developed on a consistent basis. Hundreds of industrial enterprises went into operation. New giant gas pipelines and high-voltage power lines were built. The implementation of the USSR Food Programme is under way. Soviet science has new achievements to its credit. Measures to raise the material well-being and the cultural level of the Soviet people, as approved by the 24th Congress of the CPSU, are being carried out. About 10 million people have improved their housing conditions.

The decisions taken at the November (1982) Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and at the Seventh Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR were adopted by the Soviet people as a militant action programme for the implementation of the tasks of the five-year plan. We are faced by important tasks requiring intensive work, high organizational standards and conscientious discipline from every Soviet man and woman. We are up to these tasks.

The Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, echo their confidence that workers, collective farmers, intellectuals and all the Soviet people will mark 1983 with new glorious deeds and will further ensure the successful advancement of the country along the Leninist path.

Honour and glory to all whose honest and selfless labour strengthens the economy and defence of the Soviet Union, advances

(Continued on page 8)

YURI ANDROPOV: NO TASK IS MORE URGENT THAN TO REDUCE THE GROWING THREAT OF NUCLEAR WAR

This was stressed by Yuri Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in an interview he gave to the American political observer Joseph Kingdom Smith, which we print below.

Q: What would you like to wish the American people for the New Year?

A: First of all, I would like to

congratulate them on the New

Year and to send my best wishes to

every American family. This means, first and foremost, the wish that all Americans live in peace and enjoy lasting peace and prosperity, the fruit of peaceful work and of beneficial co-

(Continued on page 8)

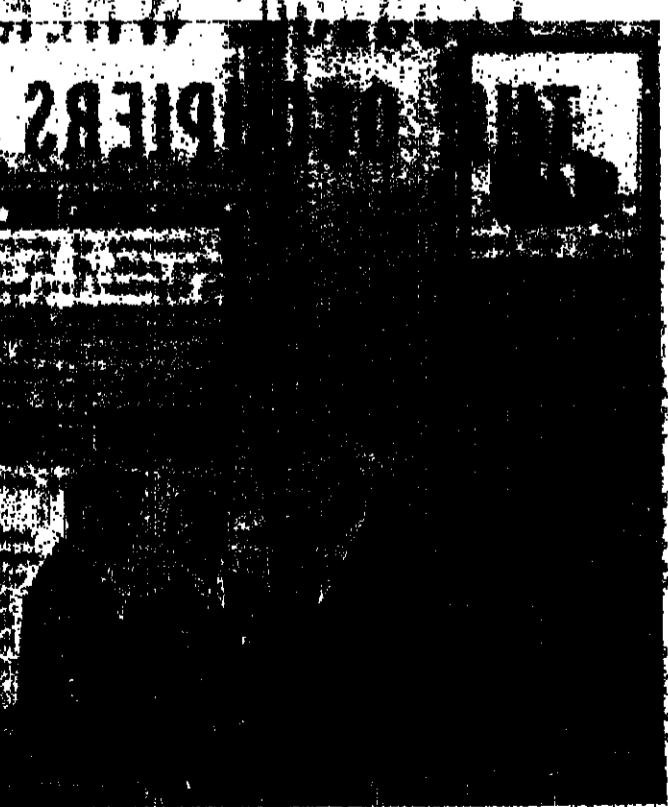
HIGH AWARDS FOR SOVIET SPACE EXPLORERS

Anatoly Berezov and Valerian Lebedev, who made record endurance space flight of 211 days aboard the Salyut 7 space orbiting complex, have returned from the Balkanur space centre to the Bremner Stellar township.

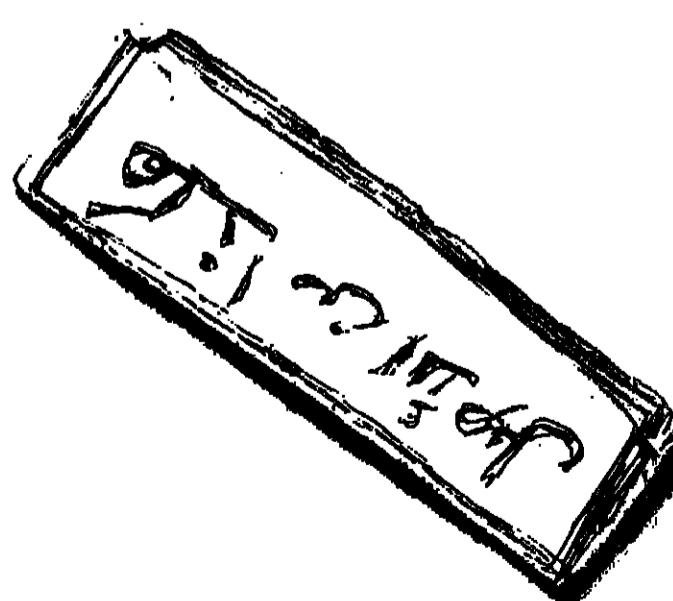
Yuri Andropov met the two cosmonauts in Moscow. They told him about their mission and about the research and experiments they had conducted aboard the complex.

Yuri Andropov warmly congratulated the two men on their successful flight and on being given the country's highest awards. He also wished them a happy New Year and further success in space exploration for the benefit of the Soviet people.

In a Kremlin ceremony Valerian Lebedev and Anatoly Berezov were awarded the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medals. Anatoly Berezov was also awarded the title of Pilot-Commander of the USSR.



Yuri Andropov meets the cosmonauts



THE WORLD

NEW YEAR GREETINGS TO THE SOVIET PEOPLE

(Continued from page 1)

science and culture and contributes towards the further well-being of our great Motherland!

The international situation during the past year was complex. Aggressive imperialist circles continued their attempts to subvert the policy of detente, to push states and peoples onto a path of enmity and military antagonism. Under these conditions we firmly declare yet once again: our striving for peace is unflinching. The Soviet Union consistently defends its interests and the interests of our allies and friends.

Being loyal to the peaceful principles and aims of our foreign policy, our country perseveres in its fight against the threat of nuclear war, and stands for the curtailing of the arms race. With us are the fraternal countries of socialism and all the peace-loving forces of the planet. The USSR will always be ready for equitable cooperation with any state. We are convinced that the present day difficulties and tension in the international situation could and should be overcome.

At the same time, we shall exercise utmost vigilance. Those who indulge in military adventures should know that the inviolability of our borders and the borders of our allies has been reliably secured. The Soviet Armed Forces are a powerful factor for peace and security of the peoples.

Celebrating the New Year, we extend our hearty greetings to the working people in socialist countries. Strengthening of the socialist community will continue to be a priority with our Party and state.

We send our heartfelt greetings to Communists throughout the world and to all the fighters against imperialist reaction and war, as well as to all the good friends of our country.

The Soviet people are looking forward to the future with confidence. Let the New Year bring happiness and joy to all the Soviet people and to every family.

— Our New Year greetings to the heroic working class to collective farmers and the people's intelligentsia!

— New Year to the Party veterans, to the war veterans and the veterans of labour!

— Most cordial greetings to Soviet women, the glorious daughters of their Motherland, toilsome workers and ardent patriots!

— Best wishes to our glorious youth!

— We send our warmest greetings to the brave members of the Soviet Armed Forces who vigilantly protect the peaceful work of the Soviet people!

— Our seasonal greetings to all those who are on duty on this New Year and to those who are working far from their Motherland! A Happy New Year, Comrades, and a New Happiness!

CHRISTMAS MESSAGE FROM PATRIARCH PIMEN

Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All Russia has sent a Christmas and New Year message to the clergy and all the believers of the Russian Orthodox Church.

In the joy of holiday we shall all continue in the New Year, like before, to work creatively to the glory of God and to the benefit of our great and dear Fatherland, the message reads.

The Russian Orthodox Church celebrates Christmas on January 7 (December 25 Julian calendar).

VIEWPOINT

Vladimir KUDELIN

Lebanon: WHEN WILL THE OCCUPIERS LEAVE?

Even though it's been over six months since Israel invaded Lebanon, the situation there is still tense and volatile. The criminal war unleashed by Tel Aviv against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples took 72,000 lives, primarily those of women, children and old men, and cost the country, according to the latest estimates, 15 to 18 thousand million dollars in property damage.

Israel still occupies nearly half the country, setting up its own rules there, attempting to undermine the authority of the central government and causing the civilians much anxiety and suffering.

Tel Aviv proposes to further tighten its grip on the nation on an indefinite period, building up its positions in the Bekaa Valley of eastern Lebanon, with new military contingents. Tanks,

armoured personnel vehicles and other military hardware.

In the mountains of Lebanon and in other parts of the people the aggressors have been inflicting bloody armed clashes between Lebanese religious communities in which dozens of citizens have died and hundreds were injured. Tel Aviv's provocative actions are meant to justify the need for Israeli presence in the country under the pretext of ensuring order and restoring peace.

Lebanese president Amin Gemayel, wrote the local paper "Al-Safir", charged Israel with seeking to erode the nation by inciting communal strife. Tel Aviv, he argued, is using the clashes as a tool of pressure and blackmail against Lebanon.

It is brazenly ignoring the relevant UN Security Council



New Year celebrations military style.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

Yuri Andropov: No task is more urgent than to reduce the growing threat of nuclear war

(Continued from page 1)

operation with all the other peoples. For instance the mutual reduction of troops and armaments in Central Europe; cooperation in the removal of the most dangerous hotbeds of military conflict, such as in the Middle East, etc.

The most important thing of all, of course, is the achievement of just and mutually acceptable agreements in keeping with the principles of equality and equal security at the talks on limiting and reducing strategic armaments and medium range nuclear weapons in Central Europe, these agreements being supplemented by the adoption of practical steps to implement them.

Q: Do you think that through continuing negotiations the differences dividing the approach of the governments of the Soviet Union and the United States to nuclear armaments can be sufficiently reduced so as to create conditions favourable for arriving at a compromise agreement?

A: I certainly do. Objectively, there is every possibility for this, since there are solutions to the problems which are being negotiated, solutions which would

not damage the interests of either party, but lead to radical reductions in armaments by both sides to the greater benefit of universal peace and security.

That is exactly the purpose behind the Soviet proposals including those we put forward recently. I will remind you of the gist of these proposals, which is very simple and logical. We propose to put an end to the further buildup of strategic weapons by both sides, i.e., to freeze them at their present levels, and then to reduce the arsenals of both sides by 25 per cent bringing them down to equal levels, and then to proceed further and carry out new reductions.

I would like to wish that America make its own contribution, one that would be worthy of it as a great nation towards stronger peace and friendship among peoples, rather than indulging in spurring on the arms race or fanning up warlike sentiment.

Q: What major cooperation measures do you think could be taken between the USSR and the United States in 1983 in the interests of world peace and of an improvement in Soviet-American relations?

A: I believe that our two countries could take part in many joint enterprises which could be

useful to both of them, and to other countries and peoples. For instance the mutual reduction of troops and armaments in Central Europe; cooperation in the removal of the most dangerous hotbeds of military conflict, such as in the Middle East, etc.

The prime minister said that over the years of India's independence, it has achieved great success in the economy's development and in the solution of important social problems earning her well-deserved authority. The republic's achievements have been recognized even by those countries which were once critics of the way of the socio-economic development chosen by the Indians. Now India can tackle her tasks independently.

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Washington. In 1982, Israel was the world's seventh biggest exporter of weapons, and it continues an active search for new markets. Despite the secrecy surrounding the figures concerning Israel's trade in weapons, its volume is now estimated to be in excess of 1,000 million dollars worth. The main part of these exports goes to countries with reactionary fascist regimes where the United States does not dare sell its own weapons fearing indignation and protests by the ruling regimes in these countries against their own people

In recent months thousands of innocent civilians in Guatemala, mostly in rural areas, fell victim to the bloody terror and punitive operations of government troops. Meanwhile the authorities brazenly claim they are acting on behalf of "human rights".

In the photo: the back of this military truck carrying punitive troops bears the following hypocritical words: "The Guatemalan army in the service of the people".
From "Lang og folk"

A rebuff to Western dictate

Delhi. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi gave a resolute rebuff to Western attempts to try and exert pressure upon India by threats of stopping economic and financial aid. Such threats cannot intimidate our country, said the head of the Indian government, speaking in Bangalore. Today, India is 90 per cent self-sufficient, receiving only 10 per cent of required resources from abroad. But if she is refused this aid, the Indian people will work ever harder to provide for their country, stressed I. Gandhi.

The prime minister said that

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this, Israel comes onto the scene as representing American interests.

For a long time, Israel has

been a supplier of weapons to

dictatorial regimes

fighting against their own people. Among its clients are Chile, South Africa, El Salvador, Paraguay, Guatemala and Honduras.

"The Christian Science Monitor" admitted in a comment that Israel has turned into an accomplice in the policies of terror and genocide pursued by the ruling regimes in these countries against their own people

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HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

THE METHOD FOR BIOLOGICAL PURIFICATION INVENTED BY ODESSA UNIVERSITY IN THE UKRAINE HAS MANY ADVANTAGES: IT CAN BE USED FOR WATER POLLUTED WITH OIL, DYES AND ANTIBIOTIC PRODUCTS. There are two stages in the process. First hard particles are separated, then organic substances are decomposed by microorganisms. After processing and drying the resulting sludge becomes fertilizer.

A LARGE RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE KAMA RIVER HAS BEEN OPENED. It links this country's two major railways—the Gor'kiy and the Kubayev lines. New plants of the Lower Kama production complex have been provided with quicker access to the Urals and Siberia.

"SVETLOMOR"—THE FIRST ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MULTIPURPOSE CRAFT—STARTED MONITORING THE WATER AREA OF THE ILY-CHIOVSK SEAPORT, ODESSA REGION, UKRAINIAN SSR. Its primary task is to prevent the pollution of the water with oil products.

POWERFUL EXCAVATORS, HUGE DUMP-TRUCKS AND OTHER UP-TO-DATE SOPHISTICATED EQUIPMENT ARE USED IN COAL MINING IN NERYUNGRI (THE YAKUT AUTONOMOUS SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC). Here, as it was planned by the 26th CPSU Congress, the South Yakut territorial industrial complex continues to develop. The Neryungri coal basin is the second largest in the USSR after only the Kuznetsk basin in the east of the country.

THE VALLEY OF THE PRUT RIVER IN MOLDAVIA HAS BEEN DECLARED A PRESERVE. Swans, gray herons, European minks, ermines and otters populate the 130 hectares of marshy land here. The establishment of the preserve is part of the republican comprehensive programme for a revival and protection of the flora and fauna in the republic. At present, Moldavia has 17 preserves.



When the singer puts on costume, it should inspire her to give a great performance. Every costume-maker is aware of this.

Photo by Georgi Strelkov

A FIRST NIGHT IN PREPARATION



A moment during the first night of Prokofiev's opera, 'Bolshoi in the Monastery', at the Bolshoi Theatre. Photo by Georgi Solov'yov

BELARUS IN THE RICE FIELDS

Rice growers have received a reliable new agricultural machine—in the form of the multipurpose Belarus tractor. The first batch of these machines has been dispatched to this country's farms from the Minsk Tractor Works amalgamation in Byelorussia.

The need for the serial production of such tractors has long been evident. Conventional wheel and caterpillar tractors are not fit to operate in water-flooded fields. The new machines will contribute towards higher labour productivity, lower costs and will facilitate better working conditions for rice growers.

Power giant by the sea

Assemblymen have started to erect the body of a forty-metres tall machine hall at the Rostov Atomic Power Station. In the southern Russian Federation,

The scale of construction at the Rostov station grows with every passing day. The station is built according to a standard

plan. It will be completely identical to stations at Zapovednoye and Bel'sk and elsewhere and, consequently, will be one of the first achievements in a new stage in the development of atomic power engineering marked by the construction of a series of similar power stations.

At the end of the present five-year plan in 1985, the first one-million kW block of the station will be generating electricity for the USSR United Power Grid. The Rostov station will improve electricity supplies to the whole of the Northern Caucasus and will thus speed up the economic development of this major industrial region.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SOVIET UNION'S ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

The Soviet Union as a whole and its every Union republic have accumulated a tremendous economic potential. The national wealth in 1981 reached 2,000,000 million rubles (land, minerals and forests excluded)—a threefold growth over 1965. Fixed assets are now evaluated at 1,850,000 million rubles as against 600,000 million rubles in 1965. The fixed assets double every ten years. Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan doubled their fixed assets in eight years. Byelorussia, Moldavia, Tadzhikistan and Armenia needed nine years to achieve this. The growth of fixed assets and their improvement through restructuring have largely contributed to the development of socialism in these republics.

In the 60 years of Soviet power Soviet industry has increased its output by 500 times, or from one to 20 per cent in world figures.

Many republics show industrial performance hundreds of times higher than the USSR in 1922. Georgia alone in 1981 produced 20 times as much electricity as the whole country in 1922. Georgia is also responsible for one-third of Soviet electric locomotives and is the major producer of tea and citrus fruits. These and many other figures are cited in POLITICHESKOYE SANOZOBRAZOVANIYE.

HOW OLD IS MOSCOW?

An unusual opinion on this topic is put forward in VIECHERNAYA MOSKVA by Professor A. Preobrazhensky, who is Doctor of History.

Moscow is mentioned for the first time in the chronicles of 1147. This well-known and long-established fact provides the starting point for our capital's history.

However, the 18th-century "Guide to Moscow and its Environs and Places of Interest" by L. Maximovich has the following entry:

"According to many chronicles, Moscow was built by Oleg, Tutor of Igor Vseslavich, on his way to Kiev from

Novgorod, passed through those places where Moscow now stands and built a village on the Neglinnaya River, near the Moskva River. In 1147, the book goes on, the Great Russian Prince, Yuri Vladimirovich, came into possession of these places and resumed the building of the town or, to be more accurate, built it again on the same spot."

As we see, notes A. Preobrazhensky, the guidebook gives historical backing for dating the appearance of Moscow and the well-known date finds yet additional corroboration here. At the same time, however, the author suggests that 882 might be quite feasible as a foundation date for our city. If this were true Moscow would be 1100 years old this year.

It is difficult to believe of course that Moscow appeared as early as this. But Oleg's 882 campaign is written about in the most ancient of Russian chronicles.

In this way, concludes the professor, the archaeologist's evidence testifying to the more ancient origin of our capital lends somewhat unexpected confirmation.

ECOLOGICAL PROGRAMME FOR DONBASS

Many papers discuss the problem of ecology in major cities in the Donets Region's administrative centre (in the Ukraine) and their solutions to these problems is the subject of an article in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

A man must know beforehand or foresee the consequences of what is going to do and act so as to bring about a minimum impact—no damage at all in ideal case. This is the aim of the "Donbas" programme, devised in the Ukraine. The programme includes everything—things to be built, where grass lawns will be, etc. Neither does it neglect the problems of cars and trucks. In a word, this is a long-term complex programme.

A computer will immediately prompt where the situation has gone bad, and where trouble could be expected.

This is why, concluded the writer, though I value strongly independent and realistic paradesmism, I understand how important it is for some not to be overbearing, for independence not to be overbearing, for decisiveness not to be ill-considered.

OASES AT THE FOOT OF MOUNTAINS

A major canal dug in the north of the Issyk-Kul Region has brought to life a new oasis. As a result, the large grain farms in this region of the Kirghiz Republic have been provided with an additional five hundred hectares of previously arid land.

Dozens of such oases have appeared this year in the valleys and plateaus of the Tien Shan Area. Kirghizstan irrigators have made a present of fifteen thousand hectares of irrigated land to agriculturalists. Operations to ensure next year's harvest are already underway and involve the Papan reservoir which is one of the largest in the republic, a large number of new stationary and mobile pumping stations and distribution canals. Water is also now provided from subterranean seas. It comes from deep newly drilled wells.

The rapid growth of the irrigation complexes in Kirghizia means that the monitoring system had to be brought up to date. The irrigators now have automatic machines, remote control installations and computers at their disposal. Mechanized irrigation has been introduced over one-tenth of the irrigated fields in the republic.

The taming of the sands

A 200-thousand-hectare tract of sandy land in the northern Black Sea coastal area has been planted with young trees by Kirghiz farmers.

Attempts to stop the sand encroaching on fertile land were first made in the last century. But it is only today that tangible results have become possible. Agronomists have worked out methods for growing seedlings in the loose sand and have introduced easily adaptable trees and vines into the area.

The Kherson experience of planting trees on sand dunes is being studied by experts in many countries as part of international courses for "Reinforcing Moving Sands".

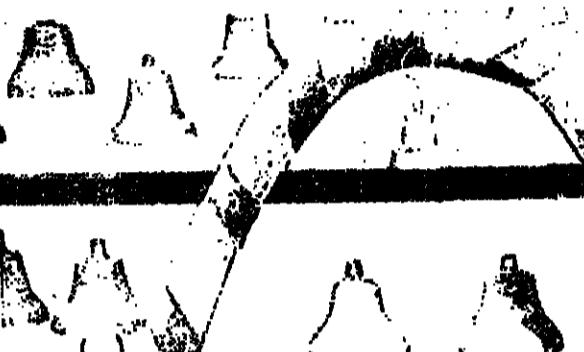
HOME NEWS

LIBRARY
ACCESSION NO. 41272
DATE

Places to visit



The Polytechnical Museum is 110 years old



see a laser in action, holographic pictures, space capsules and many other things. Thousands of exhibits speak, move, calculate, take pictures and process wood and metal.

One-fifth of the items on display reflect the history of national and world science and technology; for instance, the collection of 200 microscopes of all centuries, starting with the 17th century; clock mechanisms and mechanical music pieces from the collection of Sergei Obraztsov, the director of the Puppet Theatre (upper left photo), the 19th-century red copper kettle belonging to V. Rezvin (upper right photo), and the collection of Bulgarian bells belonging to writer Vasilii Soloukhin. The latest scientific and technological achievements are on view in the museum's 80 rooms. One can

see a laser in action, holographic pictures, space capsules and many other things. Thousands of exhibits speak, move, calculate, take pictures and process wood and metal.

Science and technology

TRAVELLING KITCHEN-GARDEN

Polar expeditions can now take along a minikitcheen garden in the form of hothouse beds which will produce several crops of vegetables and berries a year. It has been invented at the Research Agrophysics Institute in Leningrad.

The new units, now being produced on a large scale, are small metal crates filled with a soil made by using special processes. Three to four such crates placed together make a bed. Humidity, temperature and lighting are monitored automatically. Such beds can grow tomatoes, cucumbers, strawberries, grapes and even wheat.

In 1922 the USSR power stations produced less electricity than was produced by Cyprus, Bahrain or El Salvador last year. Now the USSR takes second place in the world after the USA.

Such figures—and there are many more which could be cited—show that the Soviet Union's economic development over the past sixty years has been dynamic and stable. The Soviet Union's share in world industrial production has grown from one to 20 per cent as a result.

A similar situation is found in the social field. The Soviet Union is the first country to completely do away with unemployment. In the number of doctors and scientists and in the accessibility of all kinds of education, medical treatment and recreation it is without equal in the world. No country has such low rents and such cheap public transport.

It is indicative that the Soviet Central Asian republics which had no establishments of higher learning of their own 60 years ago, are now ahead of many developed capitalist countries in the relative numbers of their students.

The Soviet Union has many socio-economic achievements to its credit. But we consider there could be more of them. And the recent Party decisions and the 1983 Plan approved by the Supreme Soviet are geared to this end. Setting the national economy on a path of more intensive and efficient production is a condition vital to the implementation of the Plan.

Why are we not satisfied with our present rates of growth—we have, after all, doubled industrial production in 10 years and doubled real per capita incomes in 15 years!

The living is that until recently expenditure rose faster than end results. This naturally restricted the state's ability to solve social problems. Parallel intensification of labour productivity grows, while return on investment goes down, and the cost of a unit of national income goes up. It is no longer sufficient at the present stage. So at the latest Party and state decisions on economic matters urge managers to make staff to produce more efficient utilization of all kinds of resources, i.e. comprehensive and equivalent industrialization. Economic measures are being taken towards this end in various branches. And this is improving the improvement of economic efficiency.

At present, the following plan envisages a 25 per cent increase in the output of the main branches of the national economy. These figures were obtained through significant improvements. The factor should provide for 95 per cent of national income growth in 1983.

Along the entire growth of the national income will be continued to be conducted next year. So the fulfillment of this plan will mean a considerable improvement in living standards during some off-duty months.

VIEWPOINT

ACCELERATION

Alexander GUBER

It is difficult of course to compare the present-day Soviet economy to what it was in 1922 when the Soviet Union was first formed. The impressive growth figures will say little to the reader abroad. The rest of the world too, he would say, has not been standing still. True, humanity has travelled a long path over the past 60 years.

But here is one noteworthy figure. In 1922 the Soviet Union's per capita industrial production was nine times less than the world average. Now we supersede the enormously increased average world figure by three and a half times.

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OF INTEREST

The Chukchi settlements on the shores of the Arctic Ocean are often visited by the lords of the Arctic—white bears. Recently a 15-year-old bear-cub stayed for several days in the regional centre, the Shmidt Mya settlement. At first he did not risk emerging from behind hump-backs near the shore where he stayed all night in the ice floes shaved by the wind to the shore.



On the eve of the New Year, one often sees Father Frost hurrying on their urgent business through the streets of Moscow. 1983 has visited 25 thousand flats in the city bringing presents for small children. They sang festive parties and concerts and led winter dances around huge Christmas trees put up in the squares of the city. Our country's debt took this picture of the Father Frost during some off-duty minutes.

Photo by Valerii Alimov

ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

GEORGI POLONSKY



was plenty of verse in the play. His poetry was included in other plays, and the poetic element in general became a stylistic leitmotif in his dramas whose best characters often addressed the audience in verse. Having graduated Polonsky spent several years teaching English at a Moscow school. It was there that Yuri Zavadsky produced Polonsky's chronicle, "Two Evenings in May" at the Moscow Art Theatre. Although I was a teacher, I was always seriously tempted to start learning how to write plays in earnest, Polonsky recalls. He enrolled for a course at the workshop run by Iosif Olszansky. His graduation scenario was the movie, "Let's Live Till Monday", which was filmed by Stanislav Rostotsky. The film had a long life and has been tremendously successful — it received the Gold Prize at the Fourth Moscow International Film Festival. This is a film about a school, its teachers, and schoolchildren, and about who has a right to teach and why. The next tribute Polonsky paid to the school theme was a series of scripts for films "Translated from English" and "A Key Not to Be Passed On" jointly with Natalia Dolina. He also wrote the plays, "An Escape to Greudau", and "Drama Because of Lyrics".

When I gave up teaching at school, I discovered that I could still play useful part in education by writing film scripts and plays, says Polonsky. My trouvaille! I made friends with wonderful teachers and I often addressed audiences at schools, the theme which seemed lacklustre, I was "hired out" by the school

Maxim ZEMNOV
Photo by the author

FACTS and EVENTS

Exhibitions. A show entitled "12th-20th-Century Masterpieces of Norwegian Decorative and Applied Art" has opened at the Hermitage, in Leningrad. The 150 items on view are drawn from three museum complexes

Art from Georgia in Moscow



An illustration to the Georgian epic "Kartlis Deda".

An illustration to M. Dzhavakhetishvili's novel, "Kvach Kveachadze", telling of an adventurer who lived in Georgia in the early 20th century.

To coincide with the first performance of the play "The Love of Sierlana" by Georgian writer Nodar Dumbadze at the Pushkin Theatre, a show of works by Georgian artist Iossi Saisonadze has been brought to Moscow. One of them, dedicated to Pushkin, was presented by the

artist to the theatre. Questioned about his interest in Pushkin, Saisonadze answered: "Pushkin was obsessed with Georgia. A perfect indication of his sentiment was his verse about our land. I wanted my pictures to reflect the gratitude and love our people have for this great Russian poet."



The show features a series of illustrations to literary works by Shota Rustaveli, the outstanding medieval Georgian philosopher and poet, and to the tales of the mythical hero Amazons who gifted fire to people after he had seized it from the gods.

Gennadii BERNSTEIN

BOOKS FROM CUBA

Cuba's national holiday — Liberation Day — is being marked by a ten-day exhibition of Cuban books at the Library for Foreign Languages in Moscow. The library has mounted an exhibition of books and illustrations — "Modern Cuban Poetry and Prose" — featuring publications of the past few years.

In this country Cuban fiction is published in 17 languages.

'THE GADFLY' AS A BALLET

The "Russian Winter" Arts Festival in Moscow is abundant in first-night performances. One of these took place at the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre which staged "Rivales", a new ballet by Sulkhan Tsinisadze.

In the centre of the story is the closely intertwined lives of three main characters — the young student Arthur who later became Rivarez, a rebel leader; Gemma — the girl whom he loved and from whom he was parted for 16 years by force of tragic circumstances; and Cardinal Montanelli, a man who first sacrificed the woman he loved and then his only son to his clerical career.

Sulkhan Tsinisadze is a modern Georgian composer who has written a number of symphonies and a great deal of chamber music. Particularly popular are his quartets. The composer's artistic career has been punctuated by pieces of musical choreography. "Rivarez" is, in fact, his fifth ballet.

The story of the ballet is based on the novel by the English writer Ethel Lilian Voynich, "The Gadfly", which is highly popular especially among young

Igor KAZENOV
Photo by the author

people. The action takes place in Italy, in the 30s of the past century, when the Italian people fought to shake off the domination of Austria.

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